Illinois State Journal.

WEEKLY EDITION.

STABLISHED 1831. SPRINGFIELD, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1885. VOL. 56. NO. 40

Yours Truly
A. Lincoln

HONOR TO LINCOLN.

The Observances on the Twentieth Anniversary of His Death.

A Gratifying Result, In General, In Spite of a Rainy Day.

A MEMORIAL DAY.

A GENERAL OBSERVANCE IN SPITE OF BAD WEATHER.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Lincoln memorial services have every reason to be gratified with the success of the day. Of course preparations were made for an immense congregation and had the weather been half way pleasant the city doubtless would have been crowded as never before. As it was, the attendance was much larger than there was any reason to expect. Other trains, each well laden with passengers, arrived from St. Louis before noon, and even much previous to all the trains entering the city. The rain fell in good-sized drops during the forenoon, and last night until after noon and of course the published programme had to be considerably changed. The order of the parade through the streets were rendered impassable and the idea of marshalling the procession was out of the question. At the time appointed, however, the various military organizations and societies met at their places of rendezvous preparatory to marching for the hall. The First Division, consisting of detachments of the Illinois and Missouri National Guards was formed by Gen. J. W. Vance, who notified them that the order of march had been abandoned, and then followed them to their halls. The Grand Army of the Republic met at the hall of their veteran brother, Gen. Black, and were reviewed and saluted by the members of the Lincoln and Mendell Posts of this city, Ransom, Frank P. Blair and Sterling Posts, at St. Louis, and unattached members of other posts, followed by the L. Drane Camp, Sons of Veterans, of this city, and Grant Camp, of Bloomington. The Turners from all parts of the country also formed into line, and about o'clock the procession started for the State Capitol, accompanied by the U. S. Cavalry band, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the Eckstein Orchestra, of St. Louis, the Zoettle Light band of Jacksonville, Meinhofer's Germania Orchestra, of Chicago, the Welch Factory band and the Springfield City band, in the order. Following them came a large number of carriages containing officers and visitors.

THE EXERCISES

A STAND ERECTED IN THE BASEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

The stand which was erected in the basement of the Capitol, and around the six large crowd was congregated to witness the exercises which were to follow, was soon crowded with persons anxious to hear and see all they possibly could.

The stand was occupied by Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Gen. A. J. Smith, Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Gen. James B. Palmer, Gen. John M. Corse, Gen. Jno. J. Bell, Hon. Col. Richard Rowett, of Quincy, Hr. H. M. Bushnell of St. Louis, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Col. Edwin A. Sherman, of San Francisco, Col. Hon. Hy. B. Dement, E. A. Becker, Maj. Bluford Wilson and others.

About 1:30 o'clock the speakers were called to order by Gen. Logan, who introduced Rev. Dr. Reed, of the Second Presbyterian church, who offered the following prayer:

O God, most merciful, be pleased to sanctify the memories of the blessings of recent years, even this, whose first hour hath often crept to the ear in the solemn tones of the bell. We bless Thee for the true and noble men whom Thou hast given to this land, who, like Thy brethren and brave men, were by gentleness and willing to do the right in the day of peril or Thou didst summon them to Thyself. We pray that the memories of Thy servants may be fragrant to us and not be vexed, that godly living may gather in virtues with each added year. We remember Thee, O Lord, to bless the concerns of this memorial day, and to make it a day of solemn thought and preparedness of obligation to God for the principles and righteousness of this day. We ask to be remembered in the absolute and final consciousness which a nation, but also to a person to say prayer; and then, likewise to the nation whose God is the Lord. We devoutly entreat Thee, therefore, that we may not on millions and ennoble influence may be as rich thousands. We turn to the people of the world, and to the consummation of the ages, and we devoutly pray that the Lord may hasten the day when the new good gift may fill each heart. All this we ask in the name of Christ, and glory be to God.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Gov. Oglesby was then introduced and delivered the following very appropriate address of welcome:

Welcome to citizens of our country's proud exile, this come in his sacred decease to mourn their years ago in peace and prosperity, as they met in their cattled multitudes gloomless of an impending cloud, to celebrate the birth of the immortal Washington. On the same month and day of the solemn and awful day which fell in 1865 upon the nation's heart like a pall of midnight gloom, pervaded the people of the land who under Providence and the patience of his wisdom and virtues had led them out of the dark and dismal valley of the shadow of death, and to build up Nations and secure the darkest and noblest hour in our own history, our country can record in the annal page of time, when intelligent nations to the world's remotest bounds, with one accord, in one sad and solemn voice, pronounced the name of a mighty statesman.

Following this the united grand chorus of singers from Springfield, St. Louis and Belleville sang "Memorial Song."

GEN. J. C. CONKLING

was then introduced and delivered the following address:

Twenty years ago to-day Abraham Lincoln passed away. The gladest and the saddest day of the present century. The day of universal joy. The day dominion of his country was saved, and the day of universal sorrow, universal, not only in our own country, but in all parts of the world. Even the monarchs despised the assassin who had struck down the representative of popular government. Even the enemies of the Union felt that the life of Lincoln was necessary to the existence of the Union. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his labor. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his genius. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his patriotism. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his love of liberty. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his love of his fellow men. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his love of his country. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his love of his God. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his love of his God. Its existence, however, is a tribute of his love of his God.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Gen. Logan was announced and at the mention of his name the crowd set up a deafening shout of approval. He spoke briefly as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I am not here to-day to make a speech. I am here to-day to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the man whose name is now and will forever be known as the savior of his country. I am here to-day to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the man who was the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, by which the shackles were stricken from the limbs of four millions of human bodies, "and upon which act I invoke the favor of Almighty God." I am here to-day to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the man who was the author of the Gettysburg address, which will be read by the children of the children of the children of the children of Abraham Lincoln, and which will be read by the children of the children of the children of the children of Abraham Lincoln, and which will be read by the children of the children of the children of the children of Abraham Lincoln, and

Illinois State Journal.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.
STATE PRINTERS.

OFFICE—SOUTH SIXTH STREET—ONE BLOCK FROM P. O. corner.

Published Daily (excepting Sunday) by the SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL CO.

PAUL SELBY, Pres. J. C. BUNSEN, Sec'y.
A. F. PILLARD, Treas.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

One week, delivered by carrier	10 cts
Three months	2 00
One month	75
One week	18

One year, by mail	$6 00
Three months, by mail	1 50
One month, by mail	50

WEEKLY EDITION.
Published every Thursday morning.
One year $1 50
If paid in advance 1 00

Agents wanted at every post office in Illinois to whom special terms will be given. Circulars, posters and specimen copies will be sent on application. ADDRESS,
SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL CO.,
Springfield, Illinois.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Official call issued by the Committee.

Springfield, April 3, 1880.—In accordance with the provisions of [illegible] of the State Judicial Convention, the Republican electors of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Memphis, Huntsville, Augusta and Shelby, are hereby requested to meet in their respective districts, at the hour fixed in Paragraph 1st of the call for the meeting of 1870, at the places, to be the purpose of nominating three candidates for Judge of said Court.

The representation will be: one delegate for each 1,000 votes and a majority fraction, cast for Judge of Supreme Court in 1879.

Christian	30	Montgomery ..... Del.
Fayette	12	Moultrie 8
Macoupin	17	Shelby 13

County conventions for the selection of said delegates will be held on the days chosen by said Judicial Convention, to wit: Tuesday, May 18th, at 2 o'clock p. m., and in counties where the above conditions prevail, the committeemen for the several townships will call primary meetings to be composed of those electors in the several townships of said counties.

All meetings for the choice were requested to be held on the same day.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, Fish Creek.

YESTERDAY'S MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

It is now twenty years since Abraham Lincoln died. It is said of no man that he was prompted to the murderous deed by the spirit of poetry, yet at the recurrence of each successive anniversary, the event has been celebrated by thousands in various portions of the land with new and increasing interest and more imposing ceremonies. Here has been a character like it in American history at least. The memories of other great leaders have been honored by celebration of the anniversary of their birth; in the case of Lincoln alone, it has become the established custom to celebrate the anniversary of his death. The difference is doubtless due, not merely to the tragic circumstances of his death, but the fact that it marked an era in the history of the nation more associated most intimately with the personal and political career of the man who has left his name most indelibly stamped on that country and the welfare of millions of its inhabitants.

The celebration of Wednesday was intended to surpass all its predecessors in its extent and inexpressiveness. No one would have done so but for the forbidding character of the weather. It was illustrated by the measure of success that was reached. As it was, there were thousands of strangers in the city, the depth of whose admiration for the memory of Lincoln was only to be demonstrated by the fact that they braved the storm to participate in the proceedings. Under more favorable auspices the number in attendance would have been increased to the full measure of success.

The demonstration was a success, whether reference be had to it as evidence of the patriotism or the people or their love for the memory of the Nation's preserver. The spectacle was one both beautiful and unique; the music was touching and inspiring; the decorations were exquisite; the filling of the vast auditorium was earnest and profound. It was a day long to be remembered by all who were present.

A FATAL SESSION.

For the third time since the present General Assembly met, death has invaded the circle of its members. On the 26th of February last, Representative H. E. Logan, of Whiteside county, died suddenly while being assisted up the stairway to the Hall of the House of Representatives. Three weeks later—on the 20th of March—Senator P. H. Bridges, of Greene county, who had been in his bed beath from the beginning of the session, expired at his home in Carrollton. It was only on Saturday last that Senator Bridges' remains were consigned to the tomb, we are called upon to record the death of a second member of the House, and the third member of the General Assembly—Hon. J. Reay Shaw, of Bourbonnais—who was found dead in his bed at the Pullen Hotel, about noon on Sunday last. His condition when found indicated that he had died several hours, so that he must have died at some time during Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Mr. Shaw was one of the majority Representatives from the Thirty-second District, composed of the counties of Cass, Mason, Menard, and Schuyler. The present was the second session of a member of the House, having been elected to the Thirty-second General Assembly four years ago. He was a native of Boston, Mass., born in July, 1835, and had been a resident of this State—most of the time, we believe, at Bourbonnais—for nearly fifty years. He had been in office built some time before the session—in fact all the three members, whose deaths have been alluded to, were in valids at the beginning of the session.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that, while Senator Bridges' death took place just three weeks after that of Senator Logan and the day after the election of the successor of the latter, the death of Mr. Shaw has taken place at an interval two days longer after the death of Mr. Bridges and the day after the election of his successor.

The effect of these repeated breaches in the membership of the two Houses, is to cause a practical suspension of legislating for United States Senator on the part of the friends of the candidate who has thus lost a vote. Mr. Shaw having been a Democrat, the friends of Mr. Morrison will, no doubt, find a pretext for refraining from voting until his successor shall have been elected, which will amount to a practical obstruction of some three weeks.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The letter which we print elsewhere, from the pen of Gen. Grant, written to his father-in-law, Mr. Frederick Dent, of St. Louis, in April, 1861, will be regarded as a most interesting and valuable contribution to the early history of the war for the Union. It bears date at Galena, April 30, 1861, the day that Gen. Butler's regiment of Massachusetts troops was attacked by a secession mob while passing through the city of Baltimore, in obedience of war were gathering around the National Capital, and just before General Grant's detachment took its departure for his services to Gov. Yates at Springfield.

This document—which we have had the honor given to the public until a few days ago—gives a new and interesting chapter to the early life of Gen. Grant. It was at that early day It demonstrates that he had not even then made up his mind against the character of the contest into which the country was then just entering, and foretells the result with an accuracy which now seems almost prophetic. It is not the more remarkable for the fact that he had until then been a Democrat, but like Douglas he had always held that the war must be waged "for only two parties—patriots and traitors. In respect to its prophetic character, it deserves to stand with some of the most remarkable utterances of Abraham Lincoln. The latter, however, even at that early day, Gen. Grant was prepared to cast his vote, and was prepared to cast his vote with the rank on the side of human freedom, and against the foe to it. In the end he has been frequently recasted against him, and more effectively than any utterance of the present time, however solemnly made, could do.

The appearance at this letter at the present time, when we are on the eve of the nomination for the presidency, on the dedit of Abraham Lincoln, and just as the spirit of the grand hero, who conducted the country triumphantly to peace, is about to "enter within the veil," is an event of deep interest.

PAUPER AND NON-PAUPER PATIENTS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on State Institutions is engaged investigating the question whether patients in the Insane Hospitals of this State, who are not paupers, should be made to pay the institutions longer than those who are paupers. The great severity of the hard times is not apparent, but we assume that there must be some good reason for it, which we do not see. We may, however, be permitted to remark that the publication of the names of the patients in the asylums of the Senate, does not seem to have been necessary, since the Committee might apparently well have examined the superintendent's books and arrived at precisely the same conclusions. If any information is to can only have the effect of wounding the feelings of those who have friends in the hospitals. Such publication is, in some States, humanely prohibited by law.

But, not to insist upon this point, we wish to say that if, when the investigation is concluded, it shall appear that in several cases, patients who are not paupers have been retained in the hospital for a number of years, that fact, taken by itself, proves nothing, and will not necessarily reflect in the slightest degree upon the management of the hospital. The reason for their retention may be such as will commend themselves to the public. The Superintendents can have no control in the expiration of patients since the hospitals are free to all resident at the State, and there is no discharge made against any for board or medical treatment. We doubt that under our law, which confers to each county the privilege of sending a certain proportion of indigence in the several counties, the county officers, for instance, or even the friends of the unfortunate, or the General Assembly, brier a strong pressure to bear upon the Superintendent as an opposition to the discharge of certain patients. This is probably all the consideration there is for the implied charge contained in the resolution of investigation. Were the County Clerk applies for the admission of a new patient, the Superintendent knows that the case is one where he is full, but if the Clerk will name the patient to be withdrawn, to create a vacancy, he will discharge him. The clerk names a pauper. The county officers, and not the Superintendent, are the parties who are directly responsible; and the investigation is really directed against them. If the committee object to the discharge of their pauper patients, the only remedy for the State to make provision for the care of all the insane.

ENGLAND'S negotiations with Russia, after all her blunder, appear to be coming to a characteristic termination. Like Artemus Ward, England is ready to sacrifice all her relations for the sake of peace, so she proposes to cede Penjdeh to Russia, provided the Ameer consents —and these two powerful Governments combining together could to be able to compel his consent. Meanwhile Russland hasn't gumption to surrender any of her own territory.

THE RESIGNATION OF IT

A close analysis of the report of the Committee to investigate the pay-roll of the House employes, submitted Tuesday, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of its Chairman to secure economy and to lop off superfluous offices, suggests several reflections. For instance. Mr. E. L. Merritt and R. J. Price are retained, which the Committee fail to recommend be dismissed. If the necessity for the former exists, certainly the services of the latter are secretary. The former are Journal Clerks, employed last session, to prepare the copy for the public edition of the House Journal. The latter are "proof-readers," employed last session, to compare the proof of the daily edition with original Journal and make correction in case of errors thereby, for the corrected edition. The daily journals have not been printed this session, but all these appointees remain to be made by order of the House in anticipation that they will be wanted when the time arrives for discussing the merits of the question in a day of the phases, the House having concluded to dispense with the services of the messenger and its responsibilities; and we think proper to call attention to the inconsistency of the Report of the Committee in the respects here pointed out. The Committee on Printing, however, may was not so much the rather spirit, as that there was economy in the matter, and of place, whether their services were necessary or not.

THE Democratic statesmen who authored the Special Session Act, which was passed at the misery of Abraham Lincoln (?) had quite a different estimate of the character of the Republican Governor twenty-one years ago, from that which they profess to entertain now. They described him as a "baboon, a "shanty, Jake," a "usurper," a "tyrant," and a "monster." Any attempt to rise from the Government in terms very similar to those which they now employ is also howling. The Democracy has not even more malignant. Their profession of love for the dead is a mockery. It was when they defamed up to the hour of his death. A Democratic session was "inspired" to-day by the Governor's message, his confession of the fallibility of their judgment. Their love for the dead is as vilifying Republicans in the same breath in which they were denounced for defame Lincoln and Grant to the end of the chapter, forgetful of their self-styled statesmanship, and remembering only that as twenty years ago, there are certain offices which they are anxious to possess. Their love for the dead is as false as their indeed half a dozen Democratic Governors are buried in Springfield, to-day, under pretenses of honoring the man was the most bitterly defamed by the Democracy of his time.

A PROPHETIC LETTER.

A Remarkable Prediction by Gen. Grant at the Beginning of the War

He Forecasts the Failure of the Rebellion and the Destruction of Slavery.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The following letter, written by Gen. Grant from Galena to his father-in-law, Frederick Dent, then of St. Louis, has never been published, and is of special interest at the present time, when the Democratic party is on the eve of the nation's sympathy. We do not remember any other letter from the General written at such an early date in the war in the whole subject of the war as to fully justify him in the position he later reached. Subsequently Grant was to distinguish himself as a unconditional surrender man, and to make such the basis of his campaign for the presidency. The following letter is given in great agony. They had been married but a few years, and he was living with and loving his wife as he always continued and so proved on his mind to the end. He grew to manhood after the birth of his child, and he was to his home interests and to his country's duty.

Monday afternoon a neighbor who was acting as guard, heard screams in the house and saw a female child of Mr. Smith and in company with another man he broke into the house. The building was filled with a suphurous odor which was rushing out in dense volumes. Entering the door way to Mrs. Hoopt's bedroom, where they found the woman and child lying in great agony. They had been overcome by the smoke and fire which was filling with suffocating rapidity. The fire was

THE LEGISLATURE.

Brother Sitting Faire With a Dead Man and Plays a New Dodge.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE HOUSE—EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 11.—After the convening of the House this morning a number of petitions asking the establishment of a soldiers' home were offered by a number of members, and some gentlemen asking for a continuation liquor prohibitory amendment law were presented and referred.

Reformer Welch then seized the opportunity to call up his resolution, to put clock in this session, which was introduced by Messrs. Baker, Gray, Graham and Mason, Democrats and Pike as a special committee to investigate the State department to ascertain if there are not more employes than are necessary drawing salaries from the State and if the salaries drawn are not exorbitant.

Here and there he was entertained when was great extravagance indulged in and he didn't see why such practice in the future should be held still edited waste. He further stated that he was not in any partisan in this matter, upon which Mr. Mason, Democrat, moved that the matter be so order to show good faith, it should be referred to said committee before the same be committed.

Mr. Hamilton from McLean did not relish the course of the Democrats and could not understand why that clear sack meyer on him and refused to entertain a motion from Mr. Reeder, that the chair place Brother Richardson on the committee.

After some further discussion, Mr. Goodnow was added to the committee.

Mr. Miller moved that consideration of the resolution be postponed, and the motion to adopt was put, and the chair being in doubt, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. West.

The chair required 17 members demanded the yeas and nays, and Messrs. West, Rogers, of Jefferson, Humbrey, Kennedy and Borden retired that they were.

The clerk shortly were discovered by those on the floor that the yeas and nays desired to do any work, for the yeas were not forthcoming, and the roll call was finished and the announcement was made that the motion to adopt was lost.

Mr. West then asked leave to withdraw the resolution, but Mr. Kenney objected. He afterwards withdrew the objection, and it was renewed by Mr. Boyden, and the roll call was proceeded with, the result being 84 yeas to 5 nays, no quorum voting.

The House then refused to order a call of the House and finally adjourned for seven days' recess. Upon reconvening, Mr. West again asked to withdraw the resolution, and leave was granted where the chair corrected that all the members present at the adjournment should be exempted from the journal. The resolution was then withdrawn and the House stood adjourned for seven days. The only bills of importance introduced were one by Mr. Brentwood providing for the commissioner of convicts at least $1,000 a year, and for prisoners of the first grade and $1 for prisoners of the second grade.

By Mr. Dorsey to repeal the law providing for contractors convict labor.

By Mr. Haines, to amend an act to regard to public schools.

By Mr. Scholes to amend the law regulating mechanics' liens.

By Mr. West to revise the bill in relation to town assessments.

By Mr. Rogers of Jackson, to revise the law in relation to fees.

By Mr. Kenney, to provide for taxing telegraph companies.

Mr. Kelly from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill appropriating $1,000,000 to assist and relieve repairs on the State House, with the recommendation that it do pass, which Mr. Johnson, on behalf of Mr. Crosskrite, prescribed a substitute report, recommending that the bill do not pass. The substitute report was signed by Messrs. Crosskrite, Henry, Yost, Kent and Johnson. Mr. Kelly defended. The two reports were ordered printed.

After the joint convention the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

No attempt was made to transact business in the Senate. A few of the members met in the Senate to wait on the joint session, and on returning to the chamber adjourned.

THE HOUSE—EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, April 12.—Upon the House met this morning it was generally expected a great deal of business would be done over the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the payroll of the House, and when that report was made by Mr. Crosskrite, chairman of the committee, the hall opened and continued without interruption for about half an hour, during the joint convention for eight hours, and presented a long and voluminous document. The following are the figures contained in the report:

"Your committee on examination of the House payroll have had that by a resolution offered by Mr. Marshall Jan. 30, 1885, and investigation have reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a committee of five members of the House, one of whom shall be the member employed by the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, to examine the payroll of the House of the present session, and report to the House of the 30 clerks employed by the House of Representatives of the 47th General Assembly, as follows:

1 Chaplain		1 Chaplain
1 Speaker's clerk		1 speaker's clerk
1 Journal Clerk		1 Journal Clerk
1 Reading		1 Reading
1 Postmaster		1 Postmaster
1 Night Watchman		1 Night Watchman
2 Enrolling Clerks		2 Enrolling Clerks
1 Engrossing Clerk		1 Engrossing Clerk
1 Mail Messenger		1 Mail Messenger
2 Pages		2 Pages
26 Janitors		26 Janitors
1 Committee Janitor		1 Committee Janitor
10 Committee Clerks		10 Committee Clerks
		1 Supt Ventilation
		1 Supt Telephone
		1 Stenographer
1,000		1,000

Your committee find from an examination of the pay rolls of the 30 clerks in the House and Senate that $5,270.15 is the amount paid to the Speaker by any resolution of the House, and that the sum for at your committee have been able to find, to employes not authorized by law. That the House now be thoroughly advised in relation to the matter in the expenses of the House of the 32d General Assembly as compared with those of the session, as offered by Mr. Marshall Jan. 30, 1885, and the House of the 32d General Assembly as modified by other resolutions and the payrolls made by the Speaker without authority of the House your committee consider it proper to make the following comparative statement of the number of clerks employed in the pay rolls of the House and Senate of the 32d session of the 32d General Assembly, covering the same period:

Thirty-second General Assembly.		Forty-seventh General Assembly.	
16 pages	$384 00	26 pages	$ 624 00
1 Postmaster	72 00	1 Postmaster	72 00
2 Janitors	288 00	26 Janitors	2,496 00
	744 00	24 Janitors	2,304 00
		2 Janitors	192 00
	1,488 00		5,088 00

From Feb 24 to March 7, 30 days.			
2 pages, each	$ 24 00	26 pages	$ 780 00
1 Postmaster	72 00	1 Postmaster	72 00
16 Janitors, each	480 00	26 Janitors, each	2,496 00
	576 00		3,348 00

From March 1 to March 27, 26.			
16 pages	$384 00	26 pages	$780 00
1 postmaster	72 00	1 postmaster	72 00
16 janitors	384 00	26 janitors	2,496 00
	1,776 00		3,348 00
10 committee clerks	960 00	10 committee clerks	960 00
	2,736 00		4,308 00

Total expenses of House of Representatives 32d General Assembly $10,800 70
Total expenses of House of Representatives 47th General Assembly 14,905 00
Excess in the same period, in session 32d General Assembly ..... $ 4,104 30

From the observation of your committee and taken effect, recommended that the House of Representatives employ only the actual employes of the House. A. H. Hall, chaplain; Patrick Joyce, postmaster; E. L. Merritt and E. F. Pass, journal clerks; Miss Ella Lee, enrolling bill clerk; John W. Hoke, mail messenger; John C. Wilson, reading clerk; also 10 pages, 4 policemen and 10 janitors, and that there be no more than six clerks and 26 committee janitors, that after the 10th inst. the pages be reduced to 15 each, they to be selected by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the members. If the report were adopted, the two night watchmen, Postmaster Hoke, assistant clerk Bowden and Reading clerk Wilson would be dispensed with.

Mr. Hamilton moved to strike out all from the Legislative oath.

Mr. Dorsey—The gentlemen from McLean, Mr. Hamilton, is a gentleman who really does not understand the report. I would ask the gentleman from Cook County to explain what will be adopted. The report is a long one, and I would like one to make.

Mr. Hamilton—I would like to know what the gentleman from the Sixty-fifth (Mr. Dorsey) would like to have done with the report. I have no objection to explaining it.

Mr. West—The committee, I think, have complied with the original resolution as far as possible.

Mr. Dorsey—The gentlemen from Macoupin, Mr. West, is a gentleman who really does not understand the report. I would ask the gentleman from Cook County to explain what will be adopted. The report is a long one, and I would like one to make.

Mr. Hamilton—I would like to know what the gentleman from the Sixty-fifth (Mr. Dorsey) would like to have done with the report. I have no objection to explaining it.

Mr. West—The committee, I think, have complied with the original resolution as far as possible.

Mr. Dorsey—The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Hamilton

A TRUNK TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Young Englishman's Body Found Headless in a St. Louis Hotel.

His Former Boon Companion Missing and Suspected of the Crime.

Details of a Mystery Which Baffles the Police and the Detectives.

The Filed Legend. "No Perish all Traitors to the Great Cause."

A SENSATION IN A ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A sensation was created at the Southern Hotel this morning by finding in a room, a trunk containing the headless body of a man with a note within the trunk saying: "So perish all traitors to the great cause." The room was assigned March 30, to Walter H. Lenox-Maxwell, M. D., of London, England. Maxwell is described as a very genial looking, slender young man, who was a dark wooly cutaway suit of English cloth. He had with him a valise and trunk, both bound, not marring it at all. He was frequently seen company with a well looking gentleman about 5 feet 10 inches tall, of fine figure, quite a dark mustache and bad dark hair. This gentleman registered as Arthur Fuller, of London, England, and was assigned to room 183, adjoining that of Maxwell's. Fuller was a telegram received from Pfeiffer asking whether Maxwell was a guest of the house. In the course of the forenoon Fuller said as soon as he came on he was assigned to the room already given.

BLOODY DISCOVERY.

Both men entered room 183 at 9 o'clock and a considerable part of the time. Both called for lunch, and the clerk gave it to each indiscriminately, as they seemed to be friendly and unfamiliar acquaintances. The men were much refreshed after the lunch for decided to pursue and dawdled out. Maxwell left the hotel in search of pleasure, but had paid a full weeks board meanwhile, and was instructed to send a check on Sunday. No suspicion attached to his departure, as he had told the clerk of his intention in the morning, and he had taken up of his trunk. When the trunk commenced to be very heavy and it was found necessary to examine the body of a middle aged man, face and breast cut and the head was doubled about the hips and knees that it filled the trunk from end to end. On the trunk, over the head of the corpse, was pinned in large letters the words, "Let perish all traitors to the great cause." The trunk and all possible evidence were immediately turned to the Four Courts. The body of the man had been dead for some days, and showed great signs of decomposition.

Fuller's trunk was of much better quality than Maxwell's, being made of fine leather and of expensive make. It then justified that the owner was a gentleman of means and culture. The trunks have on them the labels of the Cunard Steamship Company, and the Universal Hotel, Philadelphia, where he evidently stopped, March 27. He had also been at the Rosan House, Toronto.

A DESCRIPTION.

The following description of Maxwell is given by a person who saw and conversed with him daily while he was at the Southern. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighed about 150, had a pleasant mouth and full dark eyed beard. His face was of the Roman type, and his hair was dark and of light blue. He was a man whose hands were dark, in color; hair a light sandy color, was very much inclined to curl and wave in front, without any oil, and brushed back. He generally dressed in a brown tweed suit, of English cut, and wore a dark colored soft hat, of same hue. In his manner he was very effeminate. He evinced a great love for children with a short, inviting step like a man.

This afternoon the body of Fuller was removed to the morgue for further identification, with the following description furnished by Superintendent Byrne: The deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches high, of medium build, dark wounds, black hair, eyes of a brown color, and a dark mustache. He was dressed in a dark colored cutaway coat, vest and pants. In his manner he was very effeminate. He evinced a great love for children with a short, inviting step like a man.

This afternoon the body of Fuller was removed to the morgue for further identification, with the following description furnished by Superintendent Byrne: The deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches high, of medium build, dark wounds, black hair, eyes of a brown color, and a dark mustache. He was dressed in a dark colored cutaway coat, vest and pants. In his manner he was very effeminate. He evinced a great love for children with a short, inviting step like a man.

From a letter from the Steamship Company it is learned that Fuller sailed from England for this country on the Celtic, March 18, 1893, on a commercial tour of this country and Australia. The telegram was sent to inform him that Maxwell agreed to accompany him to Australia.

Among the letters found in Fuller's trunk was the following:

NO. 8 QUEEN'S PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, March 20, 1893.—Dear Fuller: Am sorry I cannot be in time to join you in your tour to Australia. Mr. Pfeiffer, of London, England, agrees to act in my place. Will write you from there. Hope you may be minutely posted by the Incendiary during the time you are away.

Yours truly, [illegible]

To Dr. Jones, R. Brooks, St. Louis; Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Dr. Gibson, Mrs. Dr. Gibson, Mrs. Dr. Gibson, Mr. Dr. Gibson, Mrs. Dr. Gibson, Mrs. Dr. Gibson, Mrs